FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 118.

AT BETHESDA'S SPOOL.

Surely he took the hard first prize
In suffering's bitter school,
Who lay for eight-and-thirty years,
By Bethesda's wonderful pool;
Who watched for eight-and-thirty years
Of desperate struggle and prayer,
Till strife to dull quiescence sank,
And hope died to despair.

So often the rush of the miracle,
Proved Faith's best dreaming true;
So often the merciful angel's wings
Cleft down the Syrian blue,
And swept the placid waters,
Till they ruffled and flashed in light,
And of all the halt and plague-struck there,
Just one might prove its might.

And there was never a kindly grasp
To raise or succor him;
Never a strong true hand to help,
As he dragged him close to the brim;
So very near to the healing wave
The crippled form had been,
And always, just as he reached it,
Had some one stepped between.

What throes of mortal anguish,
What bitter, helpless wail,
What bursts of hard, defiant wrath
Had known each effort fail!
Ere conquered pain won patience,
And quietly he said:
"Sir, there is none to help me,"
To the Lord of quick and dead.

So many lie in impotence
'Neath sorrow's heavy rod;
So many wait, and watch, and pray
For the descending God.
One day when hope has soared to faith,
And the spirit owned its rule,
The words "Rise up and walk" will come,
As erst beside the pool.

—*All the Year Round.*

Col. D. K. McRae Interviewed.

Col. D. K. McRae, who has recently returned from a business trip North, has been interviewed by a representative of the Wilmington *Star*, we give our readers only that part in which he gives his impressions of the business outlook and his views of the President and Cabinet. He says:

You ask me about the business outlook in New York. I think it more favorable, notwithstanding the fluctuating phases of the war aspects in Europe keep up a feverish excitement and retard the ordinary flow of enterprise. Most people think that a war between England and Russia, once begun, will be long and general, and that this country will reap the benefits of furnishing the supplies. This is only one side. I think there is quite another side, and for my part I would rather see a natural and normal growth of prosperity than such as will be stimulated by a general war.

Did you stop in Washington?

Yes, I stopped in Washington, and saw some members of the Cabinet, Postmaster General Vilas and Mr. Lamar, and also the President. They are all working as hard as beavers and are doing the very best they can, and I think remarkably well for the party and country.

Did you see much evidence of discontent at the action or non action of the administration.

Some, yes, of course—they who have not yet been reached in the service of the courses are impatient and getting to be sore-headed, and they whose plates have been passed by are disappointed, hungry and mad. The administration is now navigating its shallowest waters—the distribution of the offices. It is in no danger of shipwreck, because the water is not deep enough, but the bottom will now and then, and pretty often, too, be rubbed, and both skill and caution are necessary to keep off the shoals and rocks. But the people at large are not taking on any powerful sight of bother about the offices. The truth is that while keeping strictly within the line of the party civil service platform and his own promises, Mr. Cleveland is moving faster than either Pierce or Buchanan, and the changes from Republican to Democratic incumbents are developing more rapidly than they did from Whig to Democratic under Mr. Pierce. We all remember that his foreign appointments ran far into the summer months. Some mistakes have already been made under over-pressure. But these are no more conspicuous than some under Polk and Pierce and not to compare with many Republican blunders.

You ask me what impression the President made upon me. Really, he makes but a single impression on every one; and it is because he has no arts and no practices. He is an earnest, unaffected, straightforward, matter of fact man of business. He has strong limbs, a portly person, a big head and it full of brains. Whoever thinks he is not a great man and seeks an encounter with him on that idea will find himself unexpectedly in the hands of a giant. He is heavy featured and rugged, but yet with a Napoleonic cast of countenance and an expression of general good nature and of great will. I should say of him that in his convictions he is obstinate to the last degree; unless the approaches are made on the amiable side of his disposition. I have seen a great deal of official presentations and receptions in Washington since the days of Mr. VanBuren, and Mr. Cleveland compares favorably with the best of them in ease and dignity of manner, and in an imposing presence, and surpasses most of them in graciousness and affability, and the White House looks more like the people had a property in it than it has since "Old Hickory" was its occupant.

THE CELEBRATED LECONTE PEAR.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Rocket*, who has been travelling through Georgia, Florida and Alabama, says: At Thomasville and vicinity we saw large numbers of the celebrated LeConte Pear—thrifty trees, very much the shape of the old Lombardy popiars. It must take tall step-ladders to gather the fruit. We noticed some orchards of several acres in these trees. The LeConte mania extends considerably into Florida.

We understand that this pear is peculiarly adapted to our Southern climate, not liable to blight.

Prof. Shepherd's Lecture.

We copy the following extract from the Charleston *News and Courier*, giving a sketch of Prof. Shepherd's College lecture:

"Notwithstanding the variety of attractions elsewhere last night, quite a number of persons of literary tastes were present in the Chapel of the College of Charleston to hear the lecture of Prof. Shepherd on "Some Points of the Study of English."

President Shepherd introduced his lecture by urging the necessity of a scientific and historical study of the English language. He proceeded to show in some detail that even the work of the elementary teacher would be essentially facilitated by an acquaintance with the growth and development of our speech. Many of our current idioms are capable of explanation only from the standpoint of historical study. The expansion of comparative philology has rendered the scientific investigation of our tongue not only easy, but stimulating and delightful to the student. He then cited several instances of language growth, showing how a speech evolves out of its own resources whatever is required for its increasing needs. The growth of our passive progressive construction was traced at length, in order to illustrate the process. Prof Shepherd insisted that the scientific faculty could be cultivated by the study of language, as well as by the study of language, as well as by the study of physical science. As an example he cited the so-called "rhematic To," that is, the To separated from its verb, by an inserted adverb—as, to utterly ignore, to not remember, &c. We have here the growth of an expression going on under our own eyes, and the time is not far distant when we shall have to accept the rhematic to as good English. The Quintillians have stared and gasped," but the construction has steadily developed itself despite the protests of the grammarians. The lecturer pointed out what a want of acquaintance with the historical development of language sometimes led to notable blunders upon the part of would-be philologists. A conspicuous example may be found in Thackery's celebrated novel "Henry Esmond," which was a deliberate endeavor to reproduce the style of Queen Ann's age. Yet on one of the first pages he uses the passive progressive construction "was being battered down," a form of expression which did not exist in the written speech until the latter decades of the eighteenth century. Another well known instance was the occurrence of the possessive pronoun *its* in the forged poems of Chatterton. The lecturer discussed at some length the questions of good and bad English, showing how thoroughly objective the standard of propriety in language is. No man's caprice or fantasy can set aside or annul the supreme authority of usage—that is, classical usage. Provincialisms and archaisms were explained, and the conservative nature of American English, at least in the older States, was explained in full. The Canadian French was shown to present many striking analogies in its archaic character to American English. Mr. Freeman, one of first historians and scholars of our time, has declared that in order to see old England—the England of the XVII century—one must visit America. This remark is especially true in regard to language. The great masters of English style were commented upon, and the sources of their strength concisely indicated. The lecture was closed with an earnest appeal to the true friends of culture, above all to our teachers in both private and public schools, to devote themselves earnestly and assiduously to the critical study of the English language.

HIVING BEES.—Some apiarists practice clipping one wing of each queen. Then when a swarm issues from the hive, she cannot follow, but crawls about upon the ground in front of the hive. The bee-keeper catches, cages, and lays her aside in the shade, moves the old hive to a new location, and by the time the swarm has decided to return, because it has no queen, he has a new hive similar in apparance to the old one, upon the old stand, and the bees, taking it for their old home, enter it, and while they are going in, the queen is allowed to run in with them. Thus the bees hive themselves without being allowed to even cluster. An objection to this method is, that queens are sometimes lost in the grass. When a swarm of bees returns, it may enter the wrong hive, and if it makes no mistake in this direction, it occasionally clusters all over the outside of the hive and remains there a long time before entering. If the queen is allowed to enter the hive too soon, she may come out again, thinking, perhaps, that she has not "swarmed" and the bees follow her. There are some indications that clipped queens are regarded by the bees with dissatisfaction, and are thus more liable to be superseded. A queen that is lost can often be found by looking for the little knot of bees that usually accompanies her. If a swarm attempts to enter the wrong hive, a sheet can be thrown over the hive. If a queen is not given to a swarm until the bees begin to show signs of uneasiness, she is not apt to leave the hive. When the queen is unclipped, a swarm will usually soon cluster upon the branch of some tree. As the clusterter begins to form, it should be noticed whether it is in a favorable location for removal. If it is where several branches cross, some of them should be cut away with the knife or pruning shears, leaving but one branch for the bees to cluster upon. If the bees are slow in clustering, and more swarms momentarily expected, their movement can be hastened by sprinkling them with water, using a fountain pump.—*American Agriculturist.*

A. M. Keiley, the new Minister to Austria, sailed for Europe on the *Wieland*. His family accompanied him.

Bagpipes and Dyspepsia.

It appears that it is all a mistake to assume that oatmeal is the cause of the national Scotch dyspepsia. The natural interpretation of the facts that the Scotch eat oatmeal and suffer from dyspepsia is that oatmeal produces dyspepsia. When the *Times* expressed this opinion it did so in perfect good faith, but now that a real Scotchman, who is an expert in dyspepsia, not only denies that oatmeal is indigestible, but explains in a perfectly satisfactory way the true cause of Scotch dyspepsia, it would be dishonest not to proclaim the innocence of oatmeal. Dyspepsia among Scotchmen is the result of listening to the bagpipes, and the moment this assertion is made its truth becomes almost self-evident.

It may be urged by ignorant persons that the impression of a sound received on the tympanum of the ear cannot affect the stomach. This is, of course, entirely untrue a well-established fact that certain songs will produce nausea on the part of sensitive hearers. Excursionists on their way to Rockaway by sea have often been made violently sick by hearing the steamer's band play "Whon, Emma," and a physician of this city has frequently prescribed "Dites lui" as an emetic in cases of poisoning.

It is a well-attested fact that the bagpipes, when heard by persons who are not accustomed to them, give rise to violent griping pains in the stomach which closely resemble the pains of Asiatic cholera. During the Sepoy mutiny the Scotch regiments more than once placed large bodies of sepoys *hors de combat* by the use of the bagpipes alone. Had not Havelock's little army included a strong corps of pipers it could never have made its way into Lucknow through the vast besieging force. Mr. Whittier speaks of tha pipes at Lucknow as "stinging all the plain to life." The sepoys would hardly have described in that way the effect of pipe playing. As a matter of fact, thousands of the rebels as soon as they heard the bagpipes clasped their hands to their abdominal regions and rolled on the plain in agony. Even those whose stomachs withstood the sound imagined that the sepoy camp had suddenly been smitten with cholera, and became so demoralized that Havelock forced his way through the midst of them almost unmolested, and reached the Residency without other casualties than the death of two wounded Englishmen, who were officially reported to have died with joy at seeing the relieving force, but who were really too weak to withstand the bagpipes.

Scottish children suffer severely from the bagpipe colic, and no careful mother will allow a baby in arms to hear the pipes. When the Scotch children reach the age of 3 or 4 years they are gradually hardened to the sound of the bagpipes, and though at first they are fairly doubled up with pain—for which whisky seems to be the only antidote—they are able in time to listen to "The Wild McGregor Clan-call" without betraying any signs of uneasiness. The bagpipe colic is never fatal except to infants and persons in a very weak condition, and Scotch physicians occasionally prescribe a course of pipes to patients suffering from obesity. Her Majesty the Queen has tried this remedy with apparently good results, though it is difficult to believe that its permanent effect upon her health can be beneficial.

No man, not even a Scotchman, can suffer for years from colic without having his digestive organs impaired. When a young Scotchman has accustomed his stomach to bear bagpipes without pain it may be safely assumed that his stomach is so weakened as to be totally unfit to digest ordinary food. In these circumstances it is possible that oatmeal is well adapted to the abnormal state of his digestive organs. At any rate, oatmeal can no longer be held to be the cause of Scotch dyspepsia, and there is good reason to believe that Carlyle owed his dyspepsia to his early exposure to bagpipes.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE PALM OF HEROISM.—A London paper, after describing some of the "Homeric episodes" of the fight in the Soudan, when the English forces were suprised by Osman Digna's spearsmen, says: 'But, after all, the palm of heroism that day must be given to one who was not a soldier at all, but a simple Catholic priest. Before the marines, who later in the day did such splendid service, could get into the square the Arabs were on them, and a series of hand-to-hand fights took place before the men could form. Conspicuous," says the correspondent, "and in front of the eyes of all, stood, fighting back to back, Major Alston and Father Collins, the latter wielding his weapon as if to the manner born. But though Father Collins was thus able to render yeoman's service at a terrible and anxious moment, winning a minuet for the men to form, it was reserved for him a little later to display a grander and a still truer courage. There was some wild firing from 17th Loyal Goorkabs (a regiment from India;) the bugles were repeatedly sounded for them to cease firing, but they did not heed the command, and continued firing at perilous random, especially to the little square under Alston. As the bugles were ineffective, the Rev. Mr. Collins volunteered to cross the bullet-swept ground intervening, and convey the orders to cease firing. Stepping forth, calm and collected in demeanor, the chaplain walked his life in his hands, across to the Indians to whom he gave the necessary order, and then returned as calmly to the little square which he had just left. His reception must have been some compensation for the risks he had run. The men, struck with his heroism raised a cheer, and sticking their helmets on their bayonets, frantically waved them in their enthusiasm. The annals of the war can show no finer instance of genuine heroism than this of the Catholic chaplain."—*Catholic Mirror.*

AMONG THE ORANGES.—The orange tree is hardy and lives for many years. One still healthy somewhere in the Orient, is said to be over 2,000 years old. Frost does not kill the tree, only the fruit. Trees commence to bear much more plentiful each year until 3,000 or more oranges are raised on a single tree in a single year. When first picked the oranges are put on rocks to remain there until the moisture is dried from the skin. Each orange, before being boxed, is wrapped in a piece of paper, the wrapper acting as an absobent of moisture and keeping the moist skins of the oranges from coming in contact with each other. Many people who go to Florida see oranges on the trees that line many of the streets in the largest places, as well as unpicked trees in groves. Hence they infer that oranges are so cheap as not to be worth the picking and boxing to sell. That's a mistake. The oranges so seen are bitter or sour oranges and not such as are sold. They are left for use when wanted for orangeade or punch, as well as for ornament to the grounds. Boys don't "go for" bitter or sour oranges, hence they are allowed to remain on the trees. In its original state the orange was probably bitter or sour, and the delicious flavor of sweet oranges came in by cultivation. It is a common sight to see the ripe oranges, the green orange and masses of orange flowers all on the tree at the same time. The ripe orange will remain on the tree for a year or more without picking, and many leave a few oranges on the trees to be picked as wanted. The orange, by remaining unpicked, becomes more dry and stringy, but when the next year's fruit begins to be perfected the old orange fills up again with new juices and becomes nearly as good as the new fruit.—*Troy Budget.*

BE PATIENT—NOT CAPTIOUS.—We do not think that President Cleveland should be judged hastily, nor that he should be condemned and quarrelled with by Democrats because of any individual disappointment, or even because of any single important error that he may commit. He is to-day just what he was as Governor of New York, and his Administration possesses all the good qualities that he displayed while in power at Albany. It is honest, it is laborious, and it is economical Moreover, whatever defects Senator Beck or Senator Eustis or Mr. Belmont may find in it, and however incomplete its democracy may appear to exacting critics, it certainly is not Republican in spirit or in style, and it's a change from the rule of the last twenty-five years. That in itself is a good thing; in fact, it is the thing which above all other things the people wanted. For these reasons we appeal to Democrats to show patience and forbearance toward President Cleveland. He will not always come up to their standard, we dare say; but he should have fair play and no captions or spiteful antagonism. He is the best that we can have at present; and all possible help should be given toward making his Administration the most truly Democratic and American that is possible.—*N. Y. Sun.*

COL. DUNCAN K. MACRAE.—Col Duncan K. MacRae, of Wilmington, has been in the city two days. He will return home tonight. Col. MacRae shows in his hair and whiskers the signs of venerable age, but his voice and manners have all the elasticity of yore, and his memory is as teeming, his imagination as vivid and his faculty of eloquence is as charming and powerful as it was in the days of his great efforts on the stump and forum.

I had the pleasure of listening for half an hour today to the graphic story of the evacuation of Raleigh and of the relations between North Carolina and the Confederate government. Col. MacRae was editor of the "Confederate," the administration organ. His narrative of civil and military events during the last year of the war in North Carolina would make, if published, one of the most entertaining, brilliant and useful of the personal memories of that eventful time. It is in manuscript. Col. MacRae says that several of the recent publications on the subject are inaccurate.—*Wash. Cor. Chronicle.*

A SHOCKING INCIDENT.—As the first 20 freight train, south bound, this morning, got about a mile and a half south of Ruffin, the engineer, Jesse Evans, had noticed at some distance down the track, two colored children, one about 13, the other 8 or 10, cross the road and go up a hill on the right in the direction of a house, but they had not gone more than 25 yards before both turned back and came and stood by the side of the track for the purpose as he supposed of looking at the train pass. But as he closely neared them, the larger one, daredevil like, leaped across the track, so close that the engine knocked her bonnet off, and while Evans' warning cry to the little one was yet fresh on his lips, "Don't get on the track!" she tried to follow the larger one, and her head was cut smooth off. They were probably "projintin' with the train." Engineer Evans was much distressed over the unavoidable and fatal accident; he is a clever, big hearted fellow and there is no man on the road more faithful to duty. It was Eliza Perkin's child.—*Reidsville Weekly.*

A Washington special of recent date says: "Representative Bennett, of North Carolina, is an ardent admirer of the President and his course, and says the whole South is. 'The South will be the salvation of the country,' he says. 'You don't hear any grumbling from there. The Southern people are acting splendidly. They will help the Administration all they can and wait patiently, knowing that the President is working for the good of the country.'"

The New York *Herald* completed its fifteenth year of journalism on May 6th.

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Feb'y 19, 1885. 106 tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between N. S. Blue, John Blue and L. A. Blue, under the style or firm of N. S. Blue & Co., as manufacturers of Naval Stores and dealers in general merchandise, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Said business will be in future carried on by John Blue and N. S. Blue, under the style of J. & N. S. Blue, near Keyser, N. C., who will receive and pay all debts of the late copartnership.

N. S. BLUE,
JOHN BLUE,
L. A. BLUE.

L. A. Blue, formerly of the firm of N. S. Blue & Co., will continue in the business of manufacturing Naval Stores and dealing in general merchandise near Manly, N. C. John Blue, of the firm of J. & N. S. Blue, will continue in the business of manufacturing naval stores and dealing in general merchandise near Blue's Crossing, N. C.

L. A. BLUE, at Manly, N. C.,
JOHN BLUE, at Blue's Crossing, N. C.
J. & N. S. BLUE, at Keyser, N. C.
April 23, 1885. 115 4tpd

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THE WEEKLY NEWS-OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1885. 117-2t

Notice of Sale

UNDER MORTGAGE.

BY VIRTUE of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Pleasant Neal and wife, which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the county of Cumberland, in Book V., No. 3, page 98, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: One House and Lot in Candbelton, particularly described in said mortgage.

Place of sale Market House. Time of sale Saturday May 23d. Terms of sale cash.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
April 30, 1885. 116-4t

WRITE FOR
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April 30, 1885. 116-4t

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I WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE Machinery business at the old stand, (Haigh's Store,) and will be ready to furnish Engines, Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators and Gins at the shortest notice. Old Gins having good frames, refitted in the very best style, with all the latest improvements at a nominal cost. In my absence, J. C. Haigh will answer all inquiries. Address

J. S. EVANS & CO.,
Lock Box 59, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 16, 1885. 114 3m

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If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

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Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

FOR RENT.

I OFFER FOR RENT MY DWELLING ON Haymount. Possession given at once. For terms and further particulars apply to me at my store.

Mrs. JOHN SHAW.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 2, 1885. 112 tf

Notice of Sale

Under Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Daniel W. Biggs and wife Jessie Ann Biggs to D. Murphy, which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Cumberland county, in Book Z, No. 3, page 96, the following property will be exposed to sale at public auction, viz: 50 acres of land, lying near Gallberry Bay, in said county, more particularly described in said mortgage.

Place of sale Market House, Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale Saturday May 30th, at 12 M. Terms of sale cash.

D. ROSE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
May 7, 1885. 116-4t

Notice of Sale

Under Mortgage.

BY VIRTUE of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by W. M. Gaddie and wife to E. J. Lilly, which is recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for the county of Cumberland, in Book Z., No. 3, page 645, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz: 640 acres of land in Little River Township, near Little River, described in said mortgage.

Place of sale Market House, Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale May 30th, 1885, at 12 M. Terms of sale cash.

D. ROSE, Attorney for Mortgagee.
May 7, 1885. 117-4t

McMaster Lot For Sale!

ON SATURDAY, MAY 23RD, 1885, AT 11 o'clock, I will sell by Public Auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, that House and Lot fronting 66 feet on the south side of Person street and running back 330 feet, adjoining Ayer's lot on the east, and Garrason's lot on the west, containing about one-half of an acre, and known as "The McMaster Lot." This is a desirable lot, having a well of good water, and being convenient to business, and the title is good.

Terms:—One third Cash, balance in two equal payments, to be paid in three and six months, with eight per cent from sale, and title reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY,
April 22, 1885. [115-4t] Attorney.

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Fayetteville, March 12, 1885. 109-tf

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in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

Administrator's Notice.

IRENE W. KYLE, Administratrix of James Kyle, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the deceased, to exhibit the same to her at or before April 16th 1886, and that the omission to present said claims will be relied on in defence thereto.

Persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment.

IRENE W. KYLE,
Administratrix of James Kyle dec'd.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 114-6t

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Signed CHAS. W. DADNEY,
Director.
J. B. STARR, Ag't,
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-tf

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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MAY 14, 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

Subscriptions for the semi weekly will be received at the OBSERVER office and by its agents at Carthage, W. J. Stewart; Lumberton, J. A. McAllister; Lillington, B. F. Shaw; Elizabethtown, W. W. Shepherd, and postmasters elsewhere.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annum; of the weekly $2 as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on the weekly.

Annual Meeting of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Company.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 7, 1885.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company this day, on motion of Julius A. Gray, President, Maj. D. G. McRae was called to the chair; Jno. M. Rose, Secretary of the company being ex officio secretary of the meeting.

On motion, the chair appointed G. W. Williams, R. T. Gray and J. A. Pemberton a committee to ascertain if a majority of the stock was present, and to act as a committee on proxies.

The committee reported the whole number of shares of the company, 7,182, and that there were present by proxy 1,021, and in person 5,714, making 6,735 shares present, which constituted a large majority of all the stock.

The chairman announced the meeting as ready for the transaction of business.

The report of the President and the accompanying papers were presented to the meeting, accepted and directed to be printed under the order and superintendence of the Board of Directors.

On motion of the Hon. Geo. M. Rose, the following preamble and resolutions was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The contract entered into by the North State Improvement Company with this Company on the 20th day July 1883, has been substantially complied with, but there yet remains some matters to adjust and work to be done on the line south of Fayetteville, therefore

Resolved, By the stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, that such further time is hereby granted for the full completion of the contract as the Chief Engineer, D. G. McRae and A. M. Campbell may deem necessary.

On motion of R. T. Gray

Resolved, That the action of the President and Directors of the Company in leasing the South Carolina Pacific Railroad, is hereby approved and the lease confirmed and ratified by the stockholders.

On motion, the Secretary of the Company was unanimously authorized to vote for the body of the stockholders for directors for the ensuing year.

The secretary voted for K. M. Murchison, of New York, A. Y. Stokes, of Richmond, Jno. D. Williams, E. J. Lilly, Dr. J. M. Worth, R. T. Gray, J. Turner Morehead, Eugene Morehead, W. A. Lash, W. A. Moore, D. W. C. Benbow and Julius A. Gray, of North Carolina, and they were duly declared as elected Directors for the ensuing year.

After a slight amendment to the by-laws, adjourned.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers for the operating department were appointed for the ensuing year, viz:

Julius A. Gray, President, Jno. M. Rose, Secretary and Gen'l Ticket and Pass Ag't, J. R. Williams, Treasurer, R. W. Bidgood, Auditor, W M. S. Dunn, General Superintendent.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co., May 7, 1885.

GENTLEMEN:—The financial and commercial depression that has prevailed for the greater part of the past year, has, probably, been more disastrous in its effects upon the construction of new railroads and the successful management of those already constructed, than upon any other of the great interests of the country. Work on unfinished roads has generally been suspended, and the heavy decrease in the revenues of many of those heretofore in good credit, has caused them to default on their interest and pass into the hands of receivers. The shrinkage in the value of many old and well established railway securities and the total breaking down of some has, in a great measure, destroyed confidence in all new enterprises and driven them from the markets. But, notwithstanding these unfavorable influence, the work of construction on your road has gone steadily forward.

Fortunately, those who have undertaken this work were not dependent upon the credit of the enterprise alone for the means of its accomplishment, but with an abiding faith in its intrinsic merits and ultimate success, and relying upon their individual resources, have pressed onward with unwavering diligence to secure its early completion. That they have not over-estimated its possibilities is fully demonstrated by the operations of the past year. In the face of a short cotton crop and the almost universal depression in all the usual sources of traffic, the completion of the line to Greensboro and to Bennettsville has developed a business that surpasses our expectation and gives assurance of largely increased earnings under more favorable conditions.

For a detailed statement of the operations of the road for the last fiscal year, you are referred to the report of your Auditor.

At the date of your last annual meeting the track had been laid to Greensboro on the North, and Shandon on the South, and trains were running regularly between those points, though there was no connection then made with the Richmond & Danville railroad, and we had no facilities for handling business at Greensboro. Much of the work having been done during the winter months, the road-bed was in very bad condition and was operated under great disadvantages. During the past year the track has been extended from Shandon to Bennettsville, a distance of thirty-eight (38) miles; the road-bed throughout the entire length of the line from Greensboro to Bennettsville put in good order, the tracks extended to a convenient connection with the Richmond & Danville road at Greensboro and the Carolina Central at Shoe Heel, and all necessary arrangements for the proper handling of freights at both points perfected. Owing to unexpected delays in the completion of the grading south of Shoe Heel, the road was not fairly opened to Bennettsville until the 5th December; consequently, we lost the transportation of a considerable portion of the cotton crop of that section. The business of our Southern extension, however, has been very good from the beginning and has fully sustained our expectations as to the value of this division of your road.

A lease of the South Carolina Pacific Railway, from the State line to Bennettsville, to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway company has been effected upon terms mutually satisfactory and advantageous to both companies, and they are operated as one road.

The citizens of Bennettsville and the surrounding country have at all times manifested great interest in the road, and have given us their hearty co-operation both in its construction and management. The country all along the line of your completed road has received a progressive impulse in all its material interests, which must, necessarily, largely increase the traffic and earnings of the road.

The contract with the North State Improvement Company for the construction and equipment of your road has been substantially complied with on their part. The old debts of this company have all been paid, the equipment specified in the contract has been furnished and the road is in good and safe condition from Greensboro to the South Carolina State line. There are, however, several trestles, which were only intended to be temporary and which that company is now engaged in filling. They desire to turn over to you a first class completed road, according to the terms of their contract, and ask that a further extension of time be granted to enable them to do so. Your Board respectfully recommend that you comply with this request.

We now have about 200 convicts employed. Half of this number are filling up the temporary trestles which were erected south of Shoe Heel, and the remainder are grading the road about 40 miles west of Greensboro. The grading is now substantially completed to within 26 miles of Mt. Airy.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary 100 additional convicts were assigned to work on your road, and when received will be placed in Surry county.

For more detailed information as to the progress of the work and the general management of the road, you are referred to the report of your Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

At your last annual meeting a resolution was adopted looking to the extension of your road from Fayetteville to the city of Wilmington, and providing for a preliminary survey of the line. Citizens of Wilmington, friendly to the proposed extension, generally contributed the amount necessary to cover the expense, and had a survey and estimates of the cost made by a competent engineer. A committee on behalf of the city of Wilmington met with a committee on behalf of your company in the city of Raleigh and prepared a bill providing for a subscription on the part of Wilmington in aid of this extension. The act was passed by the Legislature, and the question of making the subscription will be submitted to the voters of the city of Wilmington whenever the character, amount and terms of the subscription are agreed upon between your Board and those authorized by the act to represent the city of Wilmington. In furtherance of this object your President, Mr. John D. Williams, Director, and Mr. George M. Rose, Attorney, for the company, visited Wilmington. They were cordially received and most courteously entertained, and every facility afforded them for presenting the claims of this enterprise to the favorable consideration of the citizens. They found the business element of the city generally in accord with them as to the importance of this extension, both to the commercial prosperity of Wilmington and to the successful development of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley system. No satisfactory agreement was arrived at however, as to the amount or terms of the subscription. The friends of the enterprise are still actively at work, and we hope that some conclusion may yet be reached that will secure the building of the road to that port.

No action has been taken upon the resolution adopted at your last annual meeting in reference to the "Yadkin Valley Branch" further than a correspondence with some of the leading citizens, and a conference with the representatives in the Legislature, of those counties through which this branch is projected. Assurances have been given them of your purpose to build this extension whenever the affairs of the company will permit, and pledges have been made for a liberal subscription on the part of the counties through which it passes.

In this connection the Board would also state, that the Danbury and Randolph Factory branches have not been lost sight of, though nothing can be done on either until the completion of the main line to Mount Airy.

Several changes have been made in the officers of the company during the past year. The vacancy created by the resignation of your former Treasurer, Mr. Stedman, was filled by the appointment of Mr. James R Williams, who is discharging the responsible duties of that office with diligence and efficiency. The very great increase in the business of the Auditing Department which naturally followed the increased mileage of operated road, necessitated, not only additional clerical force, but a thorough re-organization of that department and the introduction of an entirly new system of accounts. To inangurate this new system and properly instruct the officers and agents in keeping their accounts has been a tedious, laborious and painstaking work. But it has all been successfully accomplished, and the system of accounts now used by the best regulated roads of the country is used by this company with the most satisfactory results. The Board has been fortunate in securing Mr. R. W. Bidgood, a gentleman of large experience and high attainments in his profession, as the head of this department, and acknowledges its obligations to him for his advances made in this branch of the service.

The same causes, viz: the large increase of business, which necessitated a separation of the offices of Secretary and Auditor, heretofore filled by Mr. John M. Rose, necessitated, in the opinion of your Board, a separation of the offices of Chief Engineer and General Superintendent, heretofore filled by Mr. Jas. S. Morrison. It is no reflection upon these gentlemen, but decidedly to their credit, that the business of the road has so outgrown its former proportions as to require a sub-division of these offices, it is a subject of congratulations to the Stockholders that such is the fact, and we only hope that it may continue to increase in volume until a further sub-division and multiplication of offices is made necessary. Maj. W. M. S. Dunn, who, has been elected General Superintendent, has had long experience as a successful railroad manager upon some of the best conducted lines of the country, and deservedly enjoys a reputation second to none in his profession. His connection with your road will add to its character and standing abroad, and advance its usefulness and efficiency at home.

The Board again acknowledges its obligations to the officers, agents and employees of the company for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective positions.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

JULIUS A. GRAY, Pres't.

A Needed Reform in Consuls.

[Washington Post, 4th and 5th.]

There has been for years a very serious misapprehension on the part of many United States consuls as to their duties abroad. They are expected to do all in their power to extend our relations with and enlarge our commerce in the countries to which they are accredited.

Unmindful of these functions some of them conduct themselves as if they represented nothing but the Republican party, and their chief duty consisted, while abroad, to bolster up its policy at home, especially its tariff policy. They are always ready with statements and arguments to show that the agricultural classes, where they are, desire a change in favor of protection—more of it if in Germany, and its substitution for a revenue tariff if in England. We cite a couple of cases taken from the consular reports for February last, just published.

Consul General Brewer, writing from Berlin, says that "much complaint is made by those engaged in agricultural pursuits at the low prices which their productions bring, and they are demanding further protection by a higher rate of duty upon imported agricultural productions, claiming that it is impossible for them to compete with the agriculturists of America, Russia," &c. The Consul Gendoes not take the trouble to inquire whether an increased tariff on American and other foreign wheat would be a proper remedy, while he actually assumes the existence of the demand. We showed yesterday by no less a witness than the daughter of Pig Iron Kelley, that nearly ninety-nine per cent. of the German farmers are outraged at the higher duties imposed on flour and grain, which comes out of their pockets.

Another consul, Mr. Albert D. Shaw, at Manchester England, tells us that "the policy of free trade seems to be a stumbling block in the path of many who are much interested in the lowering of rents and securing better prices for farm products;" speaks of the "heavy taxation in various ways to compensate for the cheap food of foreign lands, which forces down their own prices and pays no part of their home burdens," and concludes that "the competition which comes to their interests by reason of the food products sent into the country from foreign sources is distressing to agriculturists in this country at the present time." The remedy, of course, is to prevent by means of a tariff American grain coming into competition.

Mr. Shaw does not advise British farmers to cultivate their lands at less cost, though he states "I am fully satisfied that farm expenses are more than one hundred per cent. dearer in many cases here than they are in America, notwithstanding the much higher wages paid by us," and he refers to several facts—the high rents and taxes, the waste of labor—citing an instance where it took six men, two women and a boy with a machine in a wheat field to do the work two men would accomplish in this country with a reaper and self-binder. He quotes also an English settler in America who told him as the result of his experience here that "he really believed he could go back to England and make money farming."

If the consumers of food products in England are willing to pay as much higher price for the same in order to recompense English agriculturists for unnecessary expenses incurred in bad farming that is their lookout.

But what do our farmers, who expected twenty-five per cent. of their agricultural products, the prices of which abroad fix the price at home, think of this class of consuls who do all they can in aid of a policy by foreign countries intended to exclude our products from their markets and throw a quarter of them back on our hands? What ought everybody to think of men who represent the United States abroad by striving to limit exports from this country and curtail trade and commerce to our detriment.

The successors to the two consuls named have been appointed, so that they now have no interest in the matter, but others in office will soon go out whose places must be filled.

The Administration will do well to see to it that the new appointees have other, clearer and better ideas of their duties than those they displace.

Mr. E. J. Hale, the newly appointed Consul to Manchester, Eng., is an ardent tariff reformer.

Dr. Worth, of Randolph, was elected a Director of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad to fill the place of R. W. Donnell, of New York.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.—In to-days issue we give the proceedings of the meeting held on Thursday last, and also the report of its president, Col Julius A. Gray. This report alone, without the reports of the Secretary and Superintendent, is so clear and explicit that all may see that notwithstanding the financial depression of the past year, that this road has steadily progressed, and that the faith of the company in its ultimate success is unflagging. The meeting was a pleasant and harmonious one and was presided over with dignity by that genial and courteous gentleman, (D. G. McRae, its first president), who is a veteran in Railroad matters, and at the close of the meeting he was called upon, and in his usual, happy style, gave some reminiscences of the early struggles of this road, and how they were overcome. He reminded the old Stockholders of a prediction he made in an official communication to the great Internal Improvement Convention, held in Asheville in 1853: "*That this little road* (then the Western Rail Road), would be a link of the great chain of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean," and that he was profoundly thankful that his life had been spared to see so much of that prediction fulfilled, and he hoped yet to see it verified.

An Illinois Democratic District Gives A Republican Majority.

By one of the shrewdest political schemes ever recorded, the status of the Illinois Senatorial contest and the political complexion of the Legislature have been completed. The change was brought about so successfully and secretly that every one here, except a few of the Republican managers, was taken by surprise. Early in the struggle Representative Logan died. As his district was overwhelmingly Republican, the Democrats made scarcely any contest at the polls, and the gap in the Republican ranks was filled by a stanch Logan man. The next death was that of Representative Shaw, a Democrat, who had been elected by about 2,000 majority. Considering the district safe, the Democrats paid little attention to the election of a successor, the Republicans having made no nomination. The colleagus of the deceased Representative was away with the New-Orleans junketing expedition. Morrison had gone to Washington to mend his fences and secure patronage to help him out. The Legislature was wasting its time with barely a quorum. At this juncture "Long" Jones, the Chairman, and Dan Shepherd, the Secretaary, of the State Central Committee, put their heads together and decided upon a coup d'etat. By a curious coincidence the room used by Col. Morrison while here as his headquarters was the one selected for the Republican secret conferences. Private advices were sent to leading Republicans in every county of the Thirty-fourth Legislative District. Workers in every precinct were informed of the scheme, and then the plotters sat down to await events. It was a bold scheme to attempt to steal a Democratic district and overcome 2,000 majority, but its very audacity carried it through.

The election came off yesterday, and during most of the day was a tame affair. Many prominent Democratic leaders were out of the district; others did not think it worth while to vote, and Leeper the Democratic candidate, did almost no electioneering, he having no opponent visible to the naked eye. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, however, the scene changed, Republicans lounged up to the polls by tens and scores, and at a given signal began depositing written ballots for A. M. Weaver, an insurance agent, of Menard County. The plans of the leaders were well laid and everything moved like clockwork. The Democrats were not given time to recover from their surprise, and when the polls closed a Republican Representative had been elected from a district having a normal Democratic majority of 2,000 voters. The secret was wonderfully well guarded and few Republicans and no Democrats in Springfield had any knowledge of the work that was being done. According to the latest returns the Republican majority is about 300. The Democrats concede the loss of the district.

This breaks the tie in the House and puts the Republican in control of both branches of the Legislature by a majority of one in each. It disposes of Morrison as a Senatorial possibility, as the Republicans will now have a majority of two on joint ballot, instead of the two parties being evenly balanced as hitherto. The election of Gen. Logan is probable, but not certain, as there are one or two Republican kickers who may hold out. Gen. Logan undoubtedly engineered the coup, and will claim that he has earned his re-election by the efforts of himself and his devoted lieutenants. In any event the next Senator from Illinois will be a Republican. It is stated to-night that several of the canvassing boards in the Democratic counties are holding back the returns and will attempt to doctor the vote, but the canvass will be closely watched, and Weaver will undoubtedly get his certificate.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE STATE GUARD.—In a private letter Col. F. H. Cameron, Inspector General, writes us that he has inspected all the companies of the First and Second Regiments, and expresses himself as highly gratified at the marked improvement he found in them in every respect. Col. Cameron also states that he found the troops much interested in the approaching encampment. The Regiment or Company that wins a compliment from such high authority as Col. Cameron, has every reason to feel proud.

There is a division in the Guard as to where the encampment should be held. Some of the Eastern troops favor Asheville or Warm Springs, while nearly all the Western soldiers want to go to the coast. The Fourth Regiment is almost unanimous in favor of Smithville. Wherever the authorities decide to have the encampment, however, they will find the boys there ready for duty.

Gen. Jones, Col. Cameron and Col. Olds had a conference with Gov. Scales last week relative to the encampment. The result of the consultation has not yet been made known.—*Lincolnton Press.*

Joseph Martin, who killed Percy Carrington while on the way to the inauguration, has been acquitted.

Washington Items.

The Washington Correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says:

It appears to be understood here that Robinson is to be collector of customs at Wilmington, Ashe postmaster at Raleigh and Matthias Manly postmaster at Newbern. Hancock will be inspector of Taxes in Newbern. Of course it has long been a foregone conclusion that Kerchner is to be postmaster at Wilmington, Busbee district attorney and Richardson marshal for the Eastern district.

Will Rencher, Esq., son of the late Gov. Rencher, of New Mexico, a North Carolinian of prominence in the last generation is here still seeking to be Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico. Mr. Rencher owns property there, and is strongly backed. When a citizen there seven or eight years ago, he and Mr. Joseph belonged to the better faction of Democrats that opposed the Steve Elkins (Blaine) ring.

Mr. W. E. Murchison, of Moore county, is here on a short visit. He is very anxious not to be taken for an office seeker. But finds that Washington looks upon all visitors who are not "after something" as vagrants.

Mr. Henderson, who secured the first appointment for North Carolina under this administration, has also been the first Congressman to have a colored Republican office-holder removed and a white Democrat appointed in his place. On Tuesday A. S. Richardson, postal clerk on the Western North Carolina railroad, was turned out, and on yesterday his place was filled by Mr. B. R. Anderson, of Hickory. A significant fact in this connection is this: In the recent Beaufort, South Carolina, case a colored route agent removed—the displaced employe was supplanted by a man of his own color, a Wade Hampton Democrat. In the present instance the removed person is not succeeded by a negro at all. This appears to break the alleged rule that it was understood had been framed, by which all Republican negroes in office were to be relieved by Democratic negroes of better character.

General Items.

Mr. Vilas is changing Postmasters at the rate of 100 a day.

The publishers of Gen. Grant's book have already received over 100,000 orders for the set.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, widow of the old millionaire, died last week. She was an Alabama lady.

The New Orleans *Picayune* is printed on begasse, paper made from the refuse stock of the sugar cane mills.

Ex-Senator Blanch K. Bruce, Register of the Treasury, has tendered his resignation. It is reported that his resignation was requested.

The New York *World* has attained a Sunday circulation of 150,000. Its Bartholdi Statue Fund is daily increasing—is now nearly $40,000.

The President has declined the invitation to visit Atlanta during the session of the commercial convention, to be held there the latter part of this month.

Austria also refuses Keiley. But for one circumstance Keiley would doubtless be forced by this second rebuff to conclude that there is no place like Richmond, Va.

The Ohio Legislature has enacted a law prohibiting all dealings in "margins" or "futures," and persons concerned in such transactions are pronounced guilty of gambling, and subject to heavy fines and imprisonment as gamblers.

It is rumored in Washington that Gen. P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, has been selected for the Russian Mission. He is in that city and is said to have the endorsement of Gen. Lawton and all those upon whose recommendation Lawton was appointed.

The Illinois State troops have been called into service to put down the striking miners at various points. At Joliet, the strikers were dispersed, seventy captured and imprisoned. At Lemont, 1,000 strikers resisted the troops, who fired when attacked with stones. Two strikers were killed and several wounded.

An astonishing and almost incredible story comes from Chicago. An expert tested 523 gas meters, and of this number five were found which did not register too fast. The offending meters were doubtless immediately removed by the company, and will probably be secured by some enterprising museum proprietor.

GEORGIA'S NEW BONDS.—*Atlanta, Ga., May* 6.—Yesterday the Governor entered into a contract with Charles W. Rogers and Fred. Wolfe, of New York, for the sale of the pending issue of Georgia bonds, amounting to $3,455,000. The bonds bear 4½ per cent interest and run for thirty years. The price paid was 5 16 per cent above par.

The acquittal of Short, the man who attempted to kill Capt. Phelan in O'Donovan Rossa's office last January, will create considerable surprise. Certainly Phelan was well backed up on that occasion and certainly Short was the man who did the backing. But the jury seemed to be under the impression that Short somehow acted in self-defense.

It is estimated that the State of Florida received during the past winter at least one thousand new families as permanent residents within her borders. The major portion of there new-comers are of a class possessed of means sufficient to improve the property purchased by them and to live comfortably. They are generally intelligent and progressive.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.—*New Orleans, May* 6.—At a meeting of prominent citizens to consider the feasability of continuing the exposition for another year, there was much debate, and it was finally determined to send a committee to Washington to ascertain if the government will permit the exhibits to remain another season, and to ask the War department to garrason the grounds with troops to save the expense of a police force.

THE RUSSO-ENGLISH DISPUTE TO BE SETTLED.—*London, May* 9.—Earl Granville is stated to have signed an agreement on the scope of the proposed arbitration, which leaves matters between England and Russia open for settlement without reference to an arbitrator.

State Items.

Shoe Heel, which has been a dry town, has elected a "wet" board by fifteen majority.

The Watauga Club, of Raleigh, has tendered Minister Jarvis a public reception on his return to that city.

Collector J. A. Boyd expects to take charge of his office on June 1st, and will locate it temporarily at Reidsville.

The Trustees of the State Library have appointed Capt. Randolph A. Shotwell, editor of the *Farmer and Mechanic*, State Librarian, to take effect on the 1st day of June next

Another industry has sprung up in Forsythe county, that of cutting and shipping North the sprouts or small growth of dogwood, hickory and other kinds of wood to be used in manufacturing walking canes, umbrella handles, etc.—*Ex.*

Base Ball matches were played in Wilmington on the 5th and 6th of May. Raleigh vs. Wilmington—(Seaside). In the first match Raleigh scored 4 to 1 against Wilmington; the second day Wilmington scored 3 to 1 against Raleigh.

Messrs. R. B. Vance, C. M. McLeod and M. J. Fagg, and their associates, have been granted leave, by the commissioners of Buncombe county, to use the public streets and highways of the city of Asheville, for the purpose of constructing and operating a street railway in said city.

The remains of Rev. Alexander Sinclair, who died some weeks ago in Maryland, were brought to Charlotte for interment. Mr. Sinclair was once pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in that city, and while a resident of Charlotte, married a daughter of Mr. A. B. Davidson.

The Pittsboro Railroad Company has organized by electing H. A. London, Esq., President; A. J. Bynum, as Secretary, and the following persons were elected as the Board of Directors, viz: R. R. Ihrie, G. W. Thomson, W. L. London, J. A. Alston, L. J. Haughton, R. J. Powell and H. A. London.

MAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.—Raleigh, Newberne, Greensboro, Salisbury, Goldsboro and all along the line have elected Democratic Mayors. Charlotte, where there were three tickets in the field, elected Col. Johnston, a Republican, but they claim that it was not a *party contest* or *party victory*. A Republican is elected all the same.

Ike young appears to be creating an impression that the temporary renewal of his bond means an indefinite continuance in office. The wiley patriarch knows a good deal better. He will remain but a short time longer as collector of the fourth district internal revenue, "please God," as the late William A. Wright, of Wilmington, of excellent memory used to say. H.

Col. W. L. Saunders, the very able Secretary of the State, is at present at the Cleveland Springs. He is a sufferer from rheumatism, which has tortured him for some years. With all his suffering, the vigor of his mind, his habits of study, and his geniality of temper remain unchanged, intellectually standing the peer of the loftiest, and socially the central point of all that is charming.—*Asheville Citizen.*

FOR THE SCHOOL PEOPLE.—A meeting of the State Board of Education was held on yesterday, at which "Steele's Abridgment of Hygienic Philosophy" was recommended as a text-book on Physiology and Hygiene for use in the public schools. Webster's School Dictionaries were also recommended in addition to Worcester's, now on the list of recommended text-books.—*Register.*

The thirty-second annual meeting of the State Medical Society will convene in Durham on the 19th inst. This association was organized about twenty-five years ago and has been holding annual meetings ever since, meeting in Charlotte in 1874. The State Board of Health, which has become a part of the organic law of the State, owes its existence to the State Medical Society. Dr. W. C. McDuffie, of Fayetteville, who by diligence and industry has worked himself to the front ranks of his profession, is president for 1884-85. The membership numbers about four hundred and fifty.—*Charlotte Observer.*

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—The Atlantic Coast line is composed now of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, the Richmond & Petersburg, the Petersburg, the Wilmington & Weldon, the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, and the Northeastern Railroads and connecting lines. Mr. Harry Walters, of Baltimore, is general manager of all these lines. The system is being extended and strengthened at different points, and is the most profitable and one of the most important in the South. What may be deemed an important consideration to the people of Wilmington is the fact that the purchase of the connecting ling will effectually do away with all necessity for the present of extending what is known as the "short cut" from Fayetteville to Florence. This much we learned in an interview with one of the officials yesterday.—*Wilmington Star, 6th.*

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.—Now that our State Board of Education has adopted Steele's Physiology and Hygiene, it may not be out of place to publish a little extract from the Philadelphia *Record* relative to the movement.

"We will have to carry out the recently enacted law which proves for teaching physiology and hygiene in the public schools, but we will not begin until after the matter is passed upon by the Board of Education at its next meeting," said Superintendent McAlister. "The bill practically provides that the teachers shall instruct the pupils of every grade against the use of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics," continue the Superintendent. "The word 'stimulants' certainly includes tea and coffee, and I would like to know if it was designed that we should warn the children against the use of these beverages. The penalty for disobeying the law will be the withholding of the State's appropriation, which in our case amounts to $240,000 annually. The law also requires that teachers shall pass an examination in these two subjects, but that portion of the bill will not become operative until the beginning of the school year of 1886."

BENNETTSVILLE
EXCURSION,

Under the management of the Sunday School of the

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

A pleasant and select Excursion will be run from

Fayetteville to Bennettsville, S. C.,
MAY 20TH, 1885,

Where inviting arrangements have been made for a

BASKET PIC NIC.

All necessary comforts and conveniencies secured. Now is your time, at a trifling cost, to take in the Rolling Netherland Beauty of our Sister State. A very attractive feature of this Seasonable Pleasure is, the trip will be without

FATIGUE OR DELAYS,

and ample time to visit

POINTS OF INTEREST.

A list of some will be furnished, and a committee appointed to see any and all around the city.

The Hospitality of Bennettsville

is too well known for comment, and the provisions in this bill being carried in hand,

A JOYOUS TIME

will, and may be expected.

Withdraw from the busy world and enjoy a May day. This our last opportunity offered.

☞Tickets for sale at Sedberry's Drug Store.

COMMITTEE.

May 14-11tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The People's National Bank,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,

At the close of business, May 6th, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$218,900 91
Overdrafts	5,130 60
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	136 00
Due from approved reserve agents	8,628 94
Due from other National Banks,	1,664 88
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	5,550 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,698 85
Checks and other cash items	2,718 64
Bills of others Banks	972 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	395 73
Specie,	5,178 00
Legal tender notes	13,600 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, 5 per ct. of circulation	1,440 00
Total	$297,909 93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	21,000 00
Undivided profits	8,777 26
National Bank notes outstanding	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid	442 00
Individual deposits subject to check	77,194 74
Demand certificates of deposit	6,040 44
Cashier's checks outstanding,	68 00
Due to other National Banks	647 45
Notes and bills re-discounted,	20,000 00
Total	$297,969 93

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, }

I, G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1885.

JNO. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. B. STARR,
GEO. BRANDT.
F. W. THORNTON, } Directors.

May 14, 1885. It

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,

At the close of business, May 6th, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$297,184 76
Overdrafts,	3,339 23
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	2,566 30
Due from approved reserve agents,	3,090 97
Due from State Banks and bankers	2,781 21
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,920 78
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1,377 15
Premiums paid,	4,200 00
Checks and other cash items,	363 21
Bills of other Banks,	1,030 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	666 46
Specie,	13,053 75
Legal tender notes,	25,048 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation,)	2,250 00
Total,	$418,121 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus fund	34,500 00
Undivided profits	10,133 89
National Bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	110,442 71
Demand certificates of deposit	14,063 75
Cashier's checks outstanding	488 00
Due to other National Banks	3,493 09
Total	$418,121 44

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
County of Cumberland.

I, WILLIAM HUSKE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of May, 1885.

W. T. TAYLOR, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
J. D. WILLIAMS,
E. J. LILLY,
A. A. MCKETHAN, JR., } Directors.

March 19, 1885. 1t

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR CROSS Ties for the Wilson and Fayetteville Railroad of the following description. Ties to be (8) eight and a half feet long, (9) nine inches wide, (7) seven inches thick. To show at least (7) seven inches heart upon each face, to be evenly and smoothly hewed, and squarely butted at each end.

Said Ties to be of Black Cypress, White Oak, Post Oak or Pine. If pine, to be hewed on all four sides. The other to have the bark taken off.

Ties to be delivered on said line of road at such points as may be agreed upon, and cross piled in piles of 50 ties, at intervals of 100 feet, or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

Ties, except Black Cypress, not to be cut before the 1st July 1885.

Address F. GARDNER,
Eng. W. & F. R. R.,
Care W. & W. R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.
May 7, 1885. 11tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....MAY 14, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper continued after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. D. WILLIAMS—For Rent.
WORTH & WORTH—See notice.
HUSKE & LEAK—More New Goods.
H. R. HORNE—Drugs, Paints, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—Hardware, &c.
PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK—Statement.
EXCURSION TO BENNETTSVILLE—See notice.
FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK—Statement.

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—Col. J. W. Hinsdale and wife are spending a few days in our city.

LOOKS LIKE WORK.—Mr. Harden, the contractor of the first 20 miles from Fayetteville to Wilson, with all his force, about 200 hands and 75 carts, is here, and expects to commence work to-day.

THE NEW BANK BUILDING.—The officers of the People's Bank celebrated their removal to the new bank building by an illumination on Monday evening. The sight was a pretty one, and was pronounced by the throng on the opposite side of the street as a handsome affair—it was worth seeing.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.—That our people may have some idea of the business done on our railroad, we publish from the record the following: Amount of cotton shipped from Fayetteville station from Sept. 27th, 1884, to Dec. 31st, 1884, was 6.596 bales; fertilizers forwarded from Jan'y 1st, 1885, to Feb. 28th, 3,028 sacks. It speaks for itself.

EXCURSION TO BENNETTSVILLE.—The Excursion to Bennettsville on the 20th of May, under the management of the Methodist Sunday School, will be a pleasant affair. Don't fail to go. We learn that the Bennettsville people are very much enthused over the Sunday School Pic-Nic, and have appointed several committees for carrying out a *cordial welcome*. The Rev. F. H. Wood has just returned from there, and reports very inviting arrangements, but would dispell any unfavorable ideas this early.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—The members of the Union Home and Hospital Association, and *all* ladies who are interested in the work, are requested to meet in the parlor of the Fayetteville Hotel Monday afternoon May 18th, at 4½ o'clock. Those members who cannot attend will please send some one to represent them, as there is business of *importance* to be transacted.

Contributors to the Union Home and Hospital last week were the following: Mrs. Addison Worth, Mrs. J. D. Williams, Mrs. Popkin, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. A. D. Wright, and Mr. Culbreth.

FAYETTEVILLE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of this institution, held on Friday night, May 8th, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—E. T. McKethan.
Vice-President—Jno. B. Broadfoot.
Directors—S. C. Rankin, R. M. Nimocks, B. E. Sedberry, A. A. McKethan, Jr., Dr. J. W. McNeill, H. McD. Robinson, Z. B. Newton, E. L. Pemberton.

At a meeting of the Board on the same evening, three of their members were chosen Trustees of the Association, as follows: A. A. McKethan, Jr., B. E. Sedberry and E. L. Pemberton. G. G. Myrover was elected Secretary and Treasurer by the Board.

CHURCH ORGAN.—The ladies of the Benevolent Society of St. John's Church, in this place, are making an earnest effort to raise the necessary funds to have erected in the church before Advent, a fine church organ, with sub bass and two manuels. They have met with so much success and encouragement in their work, and have succeeded in getting so many handsome checks of $100 each, and less sums, that they feel hopeful of final success. The last contribution sent to them was from that estimable lady and good friend of Fayetteville, Mrs. David Davis, of Bloomington, Ills., who kindly sent them a check for $25, with (what was greatly appreciated) her kind and pleasant words of good will and encouragement.

CADETSHIP.—There was considerable interest manifested in the competitive examination for the West Point Cadetship, held here on Thursday last. Nearly every county in this district was represented, sixteen applicants. The test must have been a severe one, for the boys were kept busily at work from ten in the morning till four o'clock, P. M. The examination was a written one; after a careful comparison of the papers by Messrs. Rose, Brooks, and the Rev. Mr. Eason, the appointment was awarded to Mr. M. R. Peterson, of Sampson, and the alternate place to Mr. Willie Sheetz, of Fayetteville. We understand that the examination proved that the education of our young men has been thoroughly looked after. The applicants were unknown to the examiners, and the papers were signed by fictitious names so that they did not know to whom the prize was awarded until after their decision.

The revival services at the Baptist church continue with unabated interest; many persons have joined the church. Large crowds attend the services held nightly. Last Sunday morning and night the church was filled to its utmost capacity. Dr. Nelson is still assisting Mr. Eason in conducting these interesting meetings.

Mr. Breece, the nurseryman, tells us that strawberries are ripening, and that he will begin to bring them to market the latter part of this week. An abundant crop is looked for.

MEMORIAL DAY.—It is gratifying to announce that much interest was manifested in the observance of this day—for it would be a shame that the memory of the brave men, who sacrificed their lives in a cause which they believed just and right, should lie in graves unhonored; and it seems so peculiarly appropriate that in this May time when flowers are brightest, that a garland should be woven to testify our undiminished appreciation of their valor and heroism.

With such feelings as these, all business was suspended, and our ladies and children met together at the Seminary with their wreaths and flowers, and from thence, under the escort of the Fayetteville Independent Company, together with a large concourse of citizens, marched in procession to the cemetery, where preparations had been made for the usual ceremonies. After prayer by the Rev. F. W. Eason, Mr. Benjamin Robinson, the orator, was introduced by Mr. Geo. M. Rose, the Chief Marshal, and spoke for about ten minutes. We can only give the substance of his address. He referred to the propriety of perpetuating the memory of heroic deeds by such monuments as those erected by woman's love, such as that one which had just been decorated. He declared that he who fought for God, country, native place, kindred, friends and fellow citizens was right; and that such was the battle which the slumbering heroes interred here had made with such indestructible valor and imperishable glory. Declaring that in the scene around him where stood old comrades, and the men, women and children of several generations of the community who were gathered to do honor to the cause and its heroes; he found a more touching and appropriate memorial oration in the floral offerings of the children of dead and living soldiers and citizens than any mere oral effort could offer. Referring to the graves of the brave in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other localities, he paid a tribute to their cold and pulseless tenants. He concluded by avowing his belief that the highest inspiration to warlike or civic duty on the part of the coming generations of the South, no matter when the time, where the places, or what the occasion, would be found in the tenderly cherished memories of the soldiers of the former wars in which the past and present generations had participated.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—The Commissioners of Fayetteville, at their meeting May 4th, 1885, at the suggestion of the Board of Health for Cumberland County, adopted the following resolution:

"That the Sextons of the several Cemeteries in Fayetteville, from and after this date, before burying any body, require a Certificate from practising Physician, and the Sexton shall return said Certificate to the Secretary of the Board of Health within five days with his endorsement thereon."

The object of the above resolution is obvious. It is desirable that the Board of Health shall be in possession of exact monthly statistics in order to perfect a thorough system of Sanitation throughout the State, and this cannot be done other than by requiring the Sextons of Cemeteries to bury no person without a certificate of death from some Physician. We hope the matter will be attended to.

Thursday last was a stirring day in Fayetteville. The Railroad meeting; the Examination of Cadets, and the Excursion from Greensboro with the Band and Base Ball Club. The Band gave us some delightful music, but the chief attraction of the day, to the young people, especially young ladies, was the match game between Fayetteville and Greensboro. The grounds were thronged, and much interest manifested. It was a spirited, well played game, but Fayetteville won—our boys can't help taking the lead. They will try again.

To Mr. J. B. Broadfoot, the umpire, much praise is due for his just decisions; it is a difficult post to fill, but he is a man of clear, cool judgment and great decision of character, and consequently received, as was due, the thanks and praise of both parties. We give the score, as handed us:

GREENSBORO.

NAME.	INNINGS.
Lyon, S. S.,	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Golden, R. F.,	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Doncl, C. F.,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Thacker, 1st B.,	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Adams, L. F.,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Smith, 3d B.,	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Fetger, P.,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Boyd, C.,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Jordan, 2d B.,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Total,	3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—5

FAYETTEVILLE.

NAME.	INNINGS.
O'Hanlon, R. F.,	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Lilly, 1st B.,	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Huske, L. F.,	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
Pemberton, 2d B.,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Lutterloh, C. F.,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Holland, S. S.,	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Litgen, C.,	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Hedgepeth, P.,	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Kelly, 3d B.,	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Total,	2 2 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0—8

STATE VS. MCNEILL.—From the decisions of the Supreme Court, filed at the February term, and published in the Raleigh *Register*, we clip the following, as it may be interesting to many persons in this county. The case has attracted much attention, as it was the killing of one brother by another at a negro frolic in 71st Township. The decision is also worth reading as it shows that the use of deadly weapons is only justifiable in the last extremity:

1. The doctrine of cooling time only applies where there has been legal provocation.

2. No words however insulting, and no actions or gestures expressive of contempt unaccompanied by indignity to the person, by a battery or at least an assault, amount to a legal provocation so as to mitigate a slaying from murder to manslaughter.

3. When a violent altercation in words had taken place between the prisoner and the deceased, and after being separated for between five and ten minutes they again come together, and after annoying and insulting words pass between them, the prisoner shoots the deceased, the killing is murder and not manslaughter.

4. The court is not bound to give an instruction in the words or in the order in which it is asked; it is sufficient if it is given in substance and in a proper connection in the charge.

5. The general rule is that evidence of the general reputation of the deceased as a violent and dangerous man is not admissible: to this rule there is a well defined exception that such evidence is admissible when there is evidence tending to show that the killing may have been done in self-defence, or when the evidence is wholly circumstantial and the character of the transaction is in doubt. Wherefore there was no error in allowing the jury to consider the evidence in determining whether the prisoner acted in self-defence, but not on the question of manslaughter.

6. There was evidence tending to show that the prisoner was guilty of murder and it was not error in the court to submit the case to the jury in that aspect.

(*State* v. *Merrill*, 2 Dev., 269; *State* v. *Barfield*, 8 Ired., 344; *State* v. *Carter*, 76, N. C., 20; *State* v. *Turpin*, 77 N. C., 473; *State* v. *Hogue*, 6 Jo., 381; *State* v. *Floyd*, 6 Jo., 392, cited at approved).

McNeill, Tom Gee and Joe Howard will all, we suppose, be resentenced at May term, which convenes here on the 25th inst.

Sundry Observations.

Frost reported Monday morning.

The foliage of the trees is beautiful.

Fayetteville looks prettiest in Spring.

The work on the streets and ditches goes bravely on.

There were some very fine cattle sold in this market last week.

Keep your gardens well worked and cut worms will soon leave it.

Our former townsman, Mr. W. A. Rose, has been elected Mayor of Wadesboro.

Mr. W. A. Guthrie is having hydrant water carried all through his house.

The great question now that the merchants have bought their beautiful spring stocks is, "*What to wear and how to get it.*"

The boys will act wisely by stopping their attacks on birds nests, for the eyes of the chief "Byrd" of all is upon them.

A lady whose reputation as an excellent housekeeper is undisputed, says the receipts in the *Dixe Cook Book* are superior to any she has ever seen.

Despite the saying "turpentine has played out," large quantities of naval stores continue to come here by rail from points north and south of us.

Mr. William Tillinghast has gone to Kinston as a delegate to the Episcopal Convention in session there.

The receipts from the second rendition of the Cantata, "The Twin Sisters," last Thursday night, were very satisfactory.

A considerable acreage has been planted in tobacco in Cumberland county this season. If the crop proves a paying one, many persons expect to go largely into its culture next year.

We welcome to our city Mr. Philemon Holland, Jr., a young lawyer from Newbern, who has recently located here. Mr. Holland was reading clerk of the last Senate; is said to be a talented as well as an estimable young gentleman. The Newbern papers have very kind words to say about him, and congratulate us upon the accession to our community.

The Fayetteville Water Works are having logs put down along the line of Green street across the creek, and persons living on the north side of Cross Creek can now be supplied with as pure water as the world affords. The energy and push displayed in the management of this business by Mr. Willard Tillinghast, the Superintendent, is certainly deserving of the highest praise.

Among the railroad notables of the C. F. & Y. V. syndicate from abroad in the city last week, were Messrs. A. Y. Stokes, of Richmond, Va., Eugene Morehead, Durham, J. Turner Morehead, Leaksville, Jno. M. Morehead, Charlotte, Dr. J. M. Worth, Randolph county, Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro, G. W. Williams, Wilmington, W. A. Lash, Walnut Cove, W. A. Moore, Mt. Airy, R. P. Gray, Greensboro, and R. T. Gray, Raleigh.

Our farmers should bear in mind the fact that all over the United States, and especially in some of the Southern States, the raising of blooded cattle is receiving much attention. There is soon to be a cattle Fair in Raleigh, which shows that the farmers of Wake are alive to the necessity of improving their stock, and desire to increase the interest already taken in this movement. Let the farmers of Cumberland and adjacent counties be alive to their interests. Let those who have fine cattle send them to the next fair of the Cumberland Agricultural Society; then let those whose cattle are inferior, look at the fine stock of their neighbors on exhibition and make judicious purchase therefrom.

In the last issue of the OBSERVER is given an extract from an article written for the May *Century* by General Imboden, in which article mention is made of a wound in the hand, received by General (Stonewall) Jackson, at the battle of Manassas, and of a visit to his headquarters, made by General Imboden a few days after the battle, to learn of General Jackson's condition. We have accidentally learned that our townsman, Mr. R. T. Scanlin, was a participant in the battle of Manassas, having volunteered at the beginning of the war and joined "Company H., 13th Virginia Regiment," Col. A. P. Hill commanding. After the battle alluded to, Dr. Hugh McGuire, of Winchester, the Surgeon in attendance on Jackson, requested Col. Hill to place a guard from his Regiment at the General's Headquarters, and on the day Gen. Imboden speaks of Mr. Scanlin was on guard. He saw Gen. Jackson sitting under some trees bathing his hand, when Imboden rode up, and saw them in conversation for sometime. Mr. Scanlin came to Fayetteville, from Winchester, in 1845, married, and remained here until 1857, when he returned to that place. After serving actively under Col. Hill until December 10th, 1861, he was compelled to return home on account of his health failing, and has an honorable discharge in the handwriting of Col. A. P. Hill.

Capt. S. A. Ashe, editor of the *News and Observer*, has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh.

Communicated.

Fell asleep in Jesus, the evening of May 9th, 1885, in the 65th year of her age

MRS. HANNAH P. LILLY,

daughter of the late William P. Leak, and beloved wife of E. J. Lilly, Esq.

This estimable lady was a native of Richmond county and came to Fayetteville a bride in 1840. For forty-five years she has lived in this community, and by her refined gentle and sweet manner had endeared herself to a wide circle of warm and devoted friends. She reared a large family of daughters and sons, who were a joy and blessing to her in health, and who esteemed it a high privilege to minister to her comfort during the weary nights and days she was called upon to bear her long and painful illness. Two years ago her health suddenly failed. Before this she was singularly free from sickness, and was the picture of robust and beautiful womanhood. During her prolonged illness she maintained in a remarkable degree her sweetness of disposition and cheerfulness; and at an early stage of her illness she reconciled herself to the thought of death, and by her christian graces let not its impending shadow fill her life with terror or gloom. She often said she was resigned to depart and be at rest—her only regret being the thought of parting with her loved ones. During the present life, amid its sad partings, its sickness, its sufferings, its cares, its sorrows and its pitiless death, she seemed by her christian faith to have had a foretaste of

"The life above,
Where all that life is love;"

or the thought of heaven, "and the bliss that waited her there," was her greatest comfort in her illness. Often in the silent watches of the night, while suffering untold pain, would she call for the reading of some favorite prayer or hymn. Of the latter, she seemed to be comforted greatest by

"Abide with me, fast falls the eventide."

This was her particular favorite. She was a great sufferer, but a most patient and uncomplaining one. Her disease often made her wakeful, and it was so painful to those who watched so many months by her bedside to know her great weariness and her inability to sleep,

"But rest has come at length, though the hours were long and dreary,
The day has dawned, the darksome night is past
And heaven the true christian's home is gained at last."

To her deeply afflicted family it should be some little comfort to know that her prolonged sufferings are ended. They should not weep for her; but for their own loss.

She was a gentlewoman, a true wife, a devoted mother, a kind friend, an humble christian. She was spared long to bless her family, and her memory will never fade. They will miss her all through life. It is heart-breaking to lose our friends in the shadow of death's night; but it should comfort us to know that with the morn, the angel faces will smile again upon us,

"Which we have loved long since and lost awhile."

Mrs Lilly had hosts of warm friends who in many ways manifested their sympathy in her long and painful illness. She was followed to her last resting place by a long procession of sorrowing friends, and when the solemn words of the burial office were said and they turned from her new made grave, it was hidden in a bank of flowers.

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep."

DIED.

FORE—In Wilmington, on the 9th inst., Mrs. MARY LOIS, wife of Chas. H. Fore, and only daughter of Wm. H. Shaw.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEVER HESITATE TO GIVE SHRINER'S Indian Vermifuge when your children show the first symtoms of worms. You cannot afford to trifle with worms, they work in earnest and to kill.

One Bottle Instead of a Dozen.

"And it only took one bottle to do it," said a gentleman, speaking of Parker's Hair Balsam. I had a run of fever, and when I got well of that my hair began to fall out so fast as to alarm me. I really didn't know what to do, until a friend said, 'Try Parker's Hair Balsam.' That was some months ago. What surprised me was the fact that one bottle was enough. I expected to use up a dozen." Clean, highly perfumed, not oily, not a dye. Restores original color.

Many prominent Physicians in N. Carolina, Virginia and Maryland prescribe "EVERYBODY'S" PILLS because we furnish the Recipe; and all intellegent Physicians know them to be a reliable and mild purgative pill—they act on the liver and bowels. 117-3t

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of LaGrange, N. C., says: "Dr. Boykin's WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.
no 117 3t

Easy to See Through.

How can a watch—no matter how costly—be expected to go when the mainspring won't operate? How can any one be well when his stomach, liver or kidneys are out of order? Of course you say, "He cannot." Yet thousands of people drag along miserably in that condition; not sick abed, but not able to work with comfort and energy. How foolish, when a bottle or two of Parkers-Tonic would set them all right. Try it, and get back your health and spirits.

It is as Sure as the Sun Rise To-morrow.

As sure as to-morrow's sun rise is the Grand Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, monthly. The next, the 181st, an Extraordinary Grand Drawing, will take place on June 16th, when over $522,000 will go hither and yon, to holders of 1-0,000 tickets at $10 each, or fractions at $1, of which full information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. At the 179th Grand Drawing, on April 14th, 1885, the following was the result: Ticket No. 59,075 drew the First prize of $75,000; it was sold in fifths at $1 each—one to John W. Haywood & L. M. Verdey, No. 38 Charlton St., Savannah, Ga., one to J. A. B. Putman, Mt. Pleasant, Texas, one to F. Sprendrup, Donaldsonville, La.; one to W. C. Parker of Windfall, Ind.; and another to a party in Washington, D. C. The Second Prize—$25,000—won by No. 55,818, sold also in fifths—one Henry Orban, U. S. Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Cal; one to Fred'k Maas, New York city; one to Fred S. Beach, 256 Fifth Ave., N. Y. city; the other fifths went elsewhere. No. 64,580 drew the Third Prize of $10,000 was also sold in fifths—one held by Dan M. Moriaty, No. 596 Second Ave., New York city; one by W. J. Collier, 621 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; one collected by Britton & Koontz, Bankers, Natchez, Miss.; two others by John M. Gies, No. 217 Croghan Street, Detriot, Mich. The Fourth Prizes, each $6,000 drawn by Nos. 6,517 and 29,671 were scattered in fractions to Boston, San Francisco, St. Paul, Hanly, Ky., Gainesville, Texas, and Montgomery, Ala.

Scrofula for 30 Years.

I have had a most distressing case of inherited scrofula for the last thirty years, which has been under treatment of many of our best known physicians without any visible effect, but was relieved by the use of Swift's Specific. I am sure if any one will give this medicine a patient, faithful trial it will give them the same relief, for my case was regarded almost hopeless by many. Of course, it would not take the same time or quantity for a younger person or the disease in earlier stages. Even if it did not positively cure (which is almost impossible in cases of inherited affliction), it will give you renewed strength, flesh vitality, even although reduced to a "confirmed invalid" as was my condition.

For children who are weak, subject to colds, especially those inclined to catarrh, or for any skin eruption, I consider it infallible. As a general household remedy, it is unequalled. I wish it was in my power to do justice to this wonderful medicine. It has done so much for me, I feel I can never repay my debt of gratitude.

A LADY OF ATHENS.

I certify that the above was written by a lady whom I have known for years—of high social position, and one whose statements merit a careful consideration. C. W. LANE, Athens, Ga., February 20, 1885.

Tetter for Twenty Year.

I have suffered with tetter on my hands for over twenty years. It made its appearance every winter, and was exceedingly annoying. At times I was incapable of doing my household work. I tried every remedy that was suggested and was treated by physicians, but to no avail. About six months ago I was induced to try Swift's Specific and have taken six bottles. It has entirely cured me, there have been no signs of return of the disease apparent. My general health has been greatly improved. As a tonic and blood purifier S. S. S. has no superior.

July 15, '84. MRS. M. J. SWANN, Jackson, Ga.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	50@65
Hog Round,	11@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	14@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	28@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.65
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	50@60
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bbl.	2.75@0.00
CHICKENS—	30@00	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	10@11	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6¾
N. C. Fam.	$4.50@0.00	Granulated,	7@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@80	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@85	WOOL—	14@00
Oats,	60@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	80@85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

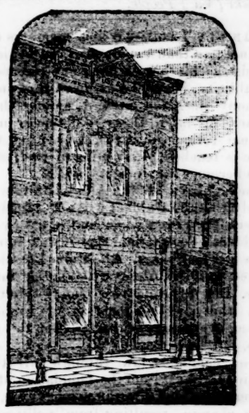
COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10¼@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.50
Spirits	26½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2.50.



To Meet Their Increased

AND

Constantly Increasing Trade,

MESSRS. ROSE & LEAK HAVE BEEN compelled to duplicate many of their late purchases. Each week they are receiving Fresh and Seasonable Goods in all the latest novelties.

Beautiful Lawns,
Linens,
Prints,
Embroideries,
Stylish Hats,
Gilt Trimmings,
Albatross in different shades,

Have been received since last advertisement.

ROSE & LEAK are determined to keep their stock up; their prices down; to hold on to their trade, and increase it every day by all *fair means* known to business.

May 14, 1885. It

H. R. HORNE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Nearly Opposite Fayetteville Hotel,

CALLS ATTENTION TO A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Druggists' Sundries, &c.

Quality and prices guaranteed.

Ready Mixed Paints

a specialty. He offers a choice selection of fine Toilet articles, such as

Brushes,
Perfumes,
Soaps,
and Sponges,

at low prices.

May 14, 1885. 117 tf

FOR RENT.

THE GILCHRIST HOUSE, now in good repair, with outhouses and large garden. Location healthy and convenient.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 14, 1885. 117-2t

Cape Fear and People's Steamboat Co.,

Wilmington, N. C., May 7, 1885.

THE CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S Steamboat Company having sold the Steamer "A. P. HURT," together with its good will, to Captain W. A. Rob son and others, we, as Agents of the old line, request its former patrons to extend to the new management the same liberal patronage that they have so long done to the old.

Messrs. Woody & Currie will act as Agents at Wilmington, and W. S. Cook, at Fayetteville.

The "A. P. Hurt" will continue to run on the same days as heretofore, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to Shippers and Passengers.

WORTH & WORTH,
Former Agents for Cape Fear and People's Steamboat Company.
May 14, 1885. 117-1t

GRAND OPENING

OF

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

On Wednesday and Thursday, April 29th and 30th.

The latest Spring and Summer styles just from the Manufacturers and Jobbers, at wholesale and retail.

These goods were bought for CASH and will be sold cheap for CASH.

Also, 5 and 10 cent goods.

April 23, 1885. 115-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

TO THOSE WHO

ARE INTERESTED IN

BUILDING AND MENDING

Fences, Replacing Locks that are worthless with NEW and GOOD ONES, Cheaper than they ever bought them before:

BUILDING HARDWARE A SPECIALTY.

Call and make a purchase of Huske's Hardware House, or

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

MACKEREL

In Kits, Quarters, Halves and Barrels, For Sale Cheap at

A. S. HUSKE & CO.'S.

With FRUITS AND CANDIES of the Nicest and Purest to offer, we only say: Come! Prices we will in the future, as in the past, make as low as the times will justify.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

SMOKED SALMON, HALIBUT, and N. C. ROE HERRING.

A. S. HUSKE & &O.

Just Received—Finest Pickled Oysters. To see them makes your regard for your appetite greater. Call and try a Jar.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

TO ENUMERATE the NICE THINGS We Keep

Would be taxing your patience and pockets too much. We say, in a general way, for GOOD GOODS, come to OUR Store. Don't imagine because you don't see it that we don't keep it, whatever it may be.

For further particulars come to
Hay Street.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C.

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25 00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. MCNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.
Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

181st Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING
In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 16, 1885.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

☞ Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1000 "	50	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of	$200		20,000
100 do	do	100	10,000
1000 do	do	75	7,500
2279 Prizes, amounting to			$522,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

May 14, 1885. 117-4t

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin ANY week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 13 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practicably and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.
Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.
Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.
Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.
Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store.

A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 561f

HAVING

This Day Received the

First Shipment

of my very carefully selected

SPRING

stock of

MEN'S FINE

Custom Made CLOTHING,

I take pleasure in presenting the same, feeling assured that it will prove more desirable than any I have heretofore shown.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
April 2, 1885. 112-tf

NEW PROCESS BREAD MAKING.

MRS. BANKS BEGS TO STATE TO HER customers she has purchased the London Scotch Snow Flake Yeast Receipt, saving time and labor, and will enable her to sell bread at 5 cents per loaf; Breakfast and Tea Rolls at 10 cents per dozen. Breads delivered when requested.

April 9, 1885. 113-tf

Floating Gaiders of Mexico.

The climate of Mexico is tropical and its soil as rich in flowers, trees and shrubs, as is that of Asia; and it is no wonder that its natives learned long ago how to take pleasure in its natural beauties. Remains of gardens which must have been laid out long before Mexico was conquered by the Spaniards, still exist there, showing that the half-civilized races which dwelt in the southern part of our continent knew the art of decorating nature, and converting their wilds into delightful resorts.

The first floating garden consisted of masses of earth which became loosened from the main land, and were held together by the roots which lay imbedded in them. Then the Aztecs,seeing that it was possible to have floating gardens, made rafts of reeds and rushes, closely fastened together, and upon these a deep layer of rich earth was put. Thus moving islands were formed, sometimes several hundred feet long and three or four feet deep, and launched out upon the water.

It was upon the floating islands that the Aztecs grew the fruit, flowers and vegetables which they sold in the markets of the towns along the shores. They would push their gardens right up to the borders of the town, and so float from one town to another. These strange gardens had their origin in the necessities of the people of a certain locality, who, being shut in by their enemies, were forced to to resort to some means to avoid famine. Finding themselves on the borders of a lake, they set to work to make floating islands, and on these they planted corn and other vegetables. They then, by means of long poles, moved the floating gardens from one shore to another, and thus supplied the hungry people. In this way the Mexicans were saved from conquest; and so successful was the plan of making the floating gardens that they became common, and instead of being used solely to raise food, they were planted with trees, and with flowers of the most brilliant colors and delictous perfume.

These floating islands may still be seen in parts of Mexico. Prescott, the historian, speaks of them as "moving like some enchanted isle over the water."

Many of the peasants, living in humble huts of birch or reeds, along the shores of Lake Tezcuco, have these islands as their only farms, where they raise and sell the vegetables grown in Mexico, which need but little cultivation and care. Up to within a hundred years beautiful floating gardens were still to be se seen on this and other Mexican lakes. Sometimes quaint little edifices peeped from among their luxuriant shrubs and flower beds; sometimes the pretty paths were overhung with rich clusters of tropical fruits. Such were the gardens of the wealthy nobles of that time, who took holiday trips on their floating gardens, and might move smoothly over the waters, the verdant raft propelled with long slender poles: and thus travel, reposing amid flower-beds and under deep and luxuriant shadows.

There is a large Mexican city, surrounded by a lake, the streets of which are a series of canals, as are those of Venice. Instead of driving carts and carriages to and fro, the people reach the houses by water. Here the floating gardens might once have been seen, moving to and fro, bearing their still growing burden of fruit, corn and flowers; and it was upon these gardens that the young nobles used to call for their lady-loves, and instead of a drive into the country, give them a ride on the lake, amid the bowers and foliage of their romance conveyances. The scene, on a soft, moon-lit night, as these gardens passed here and there, among the high reeds and rushes, or glided across the open, sparkling waters, must have been a very picturesque one.

Commodore Garrison Coolness.

Cornelius Kensington Garrison [who died on Friday last] was born at Fort Montgomery, back of Highland Falls, this State, on March 1, 1809. * * *

After passing a youth in which the advantages of education were not so conspicuous as the training in ways of industriousness and thrift, the future capitalist found himself engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi River. It was in the rude days of this century's third decade. There was a deal of frontier life lete on the great river, and men who grew up in the midst of its influences were those who by that very performance attested the knotty vigor of their natures. Steamboat men frequently took their lives in their hands in their efforts to compel respect for their rights from the turbulent spirits that were seeking their living in a questionable manner on the river, and a story which is related of Commodore Garrison at this period illustrates to what degree he possessed the qualities necessary if one was to escape imposition.

The end of a few years saw him captain of a steamboat called the Convoy. One day while selling tickets in the office of the boat he became involved in a quarrel with a peculiarly choleric individual, who finally enforced his remarks by presenting a pistol through the window full at the captain's head. It was one of the old-fashioned affairs; looking like a Gatling gun in miniature, containing six barrels in one, all of which turned round in cocking like the chambers of a modern revolver. It was before the days of cartridges and the barrels terminated at the breech in nipples, the charge being exploded by a percussion cap. The captain had not time to move before the man with a murderous mind snapped his pistol. The cap missed fire. He tried again, and again there was no discharge. Captain Garrison's pistol lay near at hand, and he might have shot his assailant dead, but he made no movement in that direction. Keeping an unflinching eye upon the discomfited marksman, he coolly opened a drawer and taking out of it a box of percussion caps, pushed it through the window, saying:

"Try some new caps; yours don't seem to be good."

The audacity of the performance completely unnerved the irate passenger. Instead of accepting the caps he begged pardon for his folly, was forgiven with a hearty handshake, and for years afterwards was one of the fearless Captain's warmest friends and admirers.

Vesuvius is again belching forth lava, etc.

A Movement for the Annexation of Cuba.

An influential element exists here and is apparently growing in strength, in favor of the annexation of Cuba. It is argued by supporters of this scheme that "free" sugar alone, which would be one of the results of annexation, would be more than sufficient compensation for the price to be paid for the acquisition. It is argued that the fertile soil of Cuba, if the island was brought under the rule of the United States and influence of republican institutions, would attract adventurous and energetic settlers by the thousands, who would make it a teeming mine of wealth. Spain, in the long period that Cuba has been under its domination, has wrung from it untold millions of treasure, and has apparently exhausted its capacity to yield any more. It is known that of late years so far from receiving any revenue of consequence from Cuba it has rather entailed expenses than otherwise on the home government. Spain is miserably poor, and becoming poorer every day. If she sees no prospect of exacting any further tribute from what has so long been the brightest jewel in her crown, it is perhaps not unreasonable to expect that her cupidity could be successfully tempted with an offer of, say $100,000 000 cash, Such a sum as this in one lump would put the government of Spain on its feet again for a long time to come. Intelligence from Cuba is to the effect that the people there have been discussing the subject of annexation to the United States, and that public sentiment is favorably inclined toward the idea. The planters and the merchants are said to be very despondent by reason of the depressed condition of affairs, and believe that prompt and full relief would come if the island changed owners. A leading Senator, who belongs to the annexation party here, said that the Cleveland administration would execute a most brilliant stroke of policy if it could bring about annexation. He thought it would be expedient for Minister Foster to be instructed in the new negotiations which it was understood he was to conduct with Spain to keep constantly in mind the question of the cession of Cuba, and submit the suggestion when a favorable opportunity occurred. Or perhaps it would be better to send a special envoy of marked ability and judgment. It is understood that intimations of this character have been thrown out to several members of the administration, but so far as can be ascertained they seem to have made little if any impression. It is doubtful, indeed, whether it would be practicable to stir up public sentiment in this country to the point of favoring the acquisition of Cuba, although the Senator above alluded to expresses great confidence in the belief that the advantages of annexation can be so easily demonstrated as to make it one of the most popular projects ever agitated. It would require very many advantages to compensate for the undoubted difficulties and embarrassments which would accrue from receiving into our political system such a complex population as that of Cuba.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A CRAZY TRAMP.—The people of Tarboro have been amused and in or two instances frightened by a tramp who was here apparently insane. He told several that he was a detective down here shadowing two criminals. Dr. G. S. Lloyd's encounter with him was decidedly thrilling. They rode in the country. The "detective announced his profession and said he was employed by Judge Howard who had lost $40,000 in bonds, to hunt down the two men who had stolen them. He had caught one, he said, in Wilson. He described the capture. He said when he came up with his man he had carelessly put both hands in his pockets, when he was close enough, out came his hands and in each was a pistol. In describing this to the doctor he went through the same performance. When he exhibited the revolvers pointed at the Doctor he cut his narrative short by saying in a stern tone "you will let me ride!" Dr. Lloyd excused himself because he had promised to take another gentleman who had just come up. The Doctor felt relieved. A merchant at Rocky Mount is said to have looked down the barrels of a pair of these persuaders. This disciple of Pinkerton selected a cap and invited the salesman into the back room where his valise was. The valise was opened from it he took two revolvers and placed them in his pants pocket, then taking two more one in each hand and pointing them at the merchant, asked: "How much must I pay for this?" "Nothing" promptly was responded. The merchant also felt relieved. The detective was arrested in Bethel and sent to jail at Greenville.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

THE COLORED CONGREGATIONS OF CHARLOTTE, AND THE COLOR LINE.—In one of the colored churches in this city, something of a turmoil has lately been raised over the movement on part of some of the members for a division of the membership on the color line. The project is one of the most remarkable that we have yet heard of, its aim being to separate the blackskins from the mulattoes, the ebon hued desiring to have a congregation all to themselves, and the mulattoes expressing a similar desire on their own part. The subject was discussed in a congregational meeting a few days ago, and while each party was willing for a division, the terms could not be agreed upon. The minister is a blackskinned divine, and naturally enough, the blackskins laid claim to him, in addition to the church and church furniture. Another trouble was the fact that some of the blackskinned men had mulatto wives, and some of the blackskinned women had mulatto husbands, and how to apportion them in the proposed division was a subject that created a good deal of unsatisfactory discussion. This difficulty seems to be insurmountable, but both factions are determined upon a division, and it is believed that the Synod will have to be called upon to act as a board of arbitration. A third difficulty in the way of the proposed division, lies in the fact that a small portion of the congregation are neither blacks or mulattoes, but come between the two, and if the proposed color line is strictly drawn, they will have to be left entirely out in the cold, and will have to seek some other tabernacle wherein such elevated ideas in regard to tone and color do not prevail.—*Charlotte Observer.*

The terrible fever scourge at Plymouth, Pa., continues unabated.

Mechanical Education.

Strictly speaking, there is no mechanical education in the South. Out of 1,000 southern young men of collegiate age hardly one would be found possessed of an ordinary knowledge of mechanics, and instead of improving the tendency seems to be the other way. There are numbers of socalled industrial schools and colleges—agriculturaland mechanical colleges—more the former than the latter, and practically neither so far as results are regarded.

Of the young men who attend these so-called industrial schools scarcely 1 per cent do so with any purpose of acquiring a mechanical education. Their aim is simply to "graduate," and having "graduated" they are at a loss what to do; trying and failing, as a rule, at this, that and the other "polite profession," but hardly ever realizing the value and importance of an industrial education, and not one in a thousand pursuing and completing it.

How many young men in Virginia or the South to,day can plan and construct mills, factories, furnaces, bridges, etc. And yet how many, how very many thousands of young men of good education and of the very best capabilities in every Southern State are wasting their time at teaching or pottering at the law, or emigrating somewhere's else, or doing nothing, who might, by having mastered the mechanic arts, have ennobled and enriched themselves and greatly benefitted their State and section.

Suppose there was a steam merchant mill with improved machinery to be erected at Dublin. Is there a young man in Pulaski who could intelligently direct the placing of that machinery. Suppose there was a cotton mill to be built at Lynchburg. Is there a young man in Lynchburg who could fully comprehend and master its equipment? Suppose an iron bridge was to be constructed over New River. Is there a young man in Southwest Virginia who could plan and execute it?

Would we not in either and all of these cases, and in hundreds of others besides, be compelled to send North not only for the designs, the machinery and the structure, but for practically educated mechanics to erect or construct them?

The southern press may continue to write the subject of our great natural resources and advantages threadbare, as it has done for years past, without advancing her material interests in the least except in an incidental way. To realize these resources and advantages to their fullest extent, the southern people should themselves acquire the mechanic skill and education necessary to their developement.—*Pulaski (Va.) People.*

CABINET TALK.—When members of a Cabinet less than two months old begin to criticise each other without any reserve as to publicity, it may be assumed that entire harmony does not prevail among them. Sooner or later these differences must become serious discords, and when that stage is reached, dissolution of their relations becomes inevitable.

The best friends of the Administration say openly that the Cabinet will not stand in its present form, even when confronted by the President's declaration that it was intended to last four years. All former Presidents started out doubtless with similar intentions. But it is somewhat remarkable that, with the single exception of Franklin Pierce, every one of them failed in this purpose.

The common law through all these administrations, from the foundation of the Government down to the present time, has been change, resulting from political or from personal causes. Certainly there is nothing in the material of which the present Cabinet is composed to render it an exception to the general rule. Jealousies and rivalries are known to exist, which seem to foredoom it to disintegration. And when Congress comes together, unless there should be a radical departure from the present policy; a discussion may be expected that will surely lead to trouble.

The criticism which is now restrained from considerations of expediency will find vent with intensified feeling, unless a new and a more satisfactory course shall be adopted. It would be uncandid to disguise the fact that discontent is spreading every day, and that it affects the best men on the Democratic side who do not seek office, and who have not attempted to exercise undue influence.—*World.*

WHY THE PRESIDENT GOES SLOW.—The Washington Cor. of the N. Y. *Herald*, in speaking of the difficulties of making removals &c., says, that this task is made still more difficult by the curious circumstances that republican office holders are, in some way, able to get the indorsement and the zealous support of democratic Representatives and Senators for their retention. What is a Cabinet officer to do when a democratic Senator makes of him a special request, a particular entreaty, not to remove John Smith, a clerk or chief of division, a what not, who is a particular friend of his, a very good fellow, and so forth? What are the influences which induce such support it is not easy to ascertain. In former times, when every petty clerk held his place at the option of some eminent republican boss, the clerks very often offered their services as copyists or private writers out of office hours to their Congressional protectors, and thus paid in hard unremunerated work for their retention in place. How far offers of this kind or other kinds of service prevail with democratic Congressmen and officials to secure their "influence" it is, of course, impossible to know. Such arrangements are private. But there is no doubt of the fact that among the zealous backers of republicans in office are found democratic statesmen.

POLL TAX.—The act to raise revnue passed by the Legislature at its last session provides "If any poll tax remains unpaid, sixty days after it is demandable, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff if he can find no property of the person liable sufficient to satisfy the same, to attach any debt or other property incapable of manual delivery, due or belonging to the person liable or that may become due him before the expiration of the calendar year and the person owing such debt or having such property in possession shal be liable for said tax.

The President proposes to makes a clean sweep of the Mahoneits officeholders.

The Favorite Dish of the Hungarian Navvies.

Ma, yonder's a man's wot's goin' a fishin'." The speaker was a small boy, whose parents live in a cabin and cultivate a small patch of ground in the mountains west of this place, near the route of Vanderbilt's proposed South Pennsylvania Railroad.

Ma was busy washing clothes and made no reply. The youngster, impatient of such neglect, determined on a more personal appeal to her attention.

"Ma, may I go and see him dig bait?"

"Go 'long," said the materfamalias, curtly. The boy started off with a run, but as he approached the object of his journey he slowed up, as if awed by a nearer view of the uncouth individual who was spading the rich bottom soil. The man's appearance was by no means reassuring. In fact, he looked almost savage. His angular and ungainly form was encased in coarse garments, apparently the work of an amateur tailor of the eighteenth century. Long, straggling, unkempt hair and beard and a scowl on the narrow forehead that overhung his small, piggish eyes made him still less prepossessing.

Near the man stood a large tin can, half-filled with the ordinary earth-worms used for fish bait. Occasionally his spade would uncover a fresh colony of worms, and with an inarticulate grunt the Hungarian digger would pick out as many as he could catch while they tried to bury themselves again and drop them into the can.

"Mister, may I go a fishin' with you?" asked the small boy, after he had recovered enough courage to address the Hungarian. "I know a bully hole down here in the crik," and he looked longingly into the pan of worms, as if enjoying the day's sport in anticipation.

"Me no go a-fishin'," replied the Hungarian.

"What you goin' to do with the worms, then, Mister?"

"Me make-a worm pot-pie. You come-a with me, I show you," and he shouldered the spade and took the can into his bosom as if it had been a clean baby.

Too full of surprise to speak, the boy followed the Hungarian around the hill to a row of shanties, where several other Hungarians were cooking. A half-grown Hungarian boy was skinning rats and mice for dinner. Another was busily engaged in cracking snail shells between stones, as if they were walnuts, and depositing the snails in an iron pot for soup. When the man with the spade and can arrived, half a dozen clustered around him and peered in to see how many worms he had, then gave vent to their satisfaction in grunts of joy One of them tried to drive the boy away, but a word from the digger made him shut up.

The worms were washed and then put into an oven, and flour and lard placed over them. This was put on the fire to bake and in an hour the worms were ready for a Polonius banquet—not where they eat, but where they are eaten. The boy was invited, but didn't stay. Seeing was good enough for him.—*Times.*

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF DUST.—If the atmosphere were purely gasseous, and held no minute foreign bodies in suspension, the aspect of the sky would be utterly different from what it now is. The sun would glare down directly with blinding intensity, and objects not in direct sunlight would be in almost complete shadow. A room facing north would be in something like darkness; at least it would be only illuminated by reflection from illuminated objects outside. The sun would be set in a black firmament, and if its direct light were screened off it would be easy to see the stars at noonday. Through dust-free air light passes on without loss by scattering, and is quite invisible except to an eye placed directly in its course. There is nothing remarkable in seeing nothing when no dust or other reflecting body is present. When you see motes dancing in a sunbeam, it is not the motes which render the sunbeam visible, but the sunbeam the motes, and, of course, light is invisible which does not enter the eye.

What is the actual state of things as contrasted with this? The sun's rays on reaching our atmosphere are partially intercepted, diffused and scattered by myriads of most minute particles, so minute as to be even smaller than the light waves themselves, and so act on the smallest of these waves more powerfully than on the largest. The light thus scattered is the diffuse daylight so entirely satisfactory and pleasant to the eye, and so inimitable by artificial systems of illumination. The light thus scattered has a preponderance of small waves, owing to the minute size of the scattering particles, and hence it affects our sight organ with the sensation of blue. By this scattered light shadows are mellowed, the intensity of direct sunlight is mitigated, and the whole expanse of sky glows with a perfect lustre, effectually drowning the light from the more distant celestial bodies. Above the top of a high mountain dust is almost absent, and there the sky has been observed at times to look almost black, and the stars are sometimes visible in sunlight.—*London Nature.*

REFORM TOO EXPENSIVE.—Col. Morrison tells it. It must be true.

Mr. Hickenspiel, one of the Colonel's constituents, had always been a Republican, but last fall he became possessed of Mugwump inclinations, and even went so far as to attend a Democratic pow wow, which was held in a grove near the Colonel's town.

While the speakers were shouting loudly for reform a gang of St. Louis pickpockets went through the crowd in a professional way.

The next day Col. Morrison met Mr. Hickenspiel.

"Well, Mr. Hickenspiel, you are going to vote for Democracy and reform this time, I understand?"

"No, zur; I go back mit der olt barty."

"Why, how's that, Mr. Hickenspiel?"

"Voll, I was a Rebublican vor twenty-four year, und noddings happen to me, but yoost so soon ven I go mit dot reformers he schteal my pocket-book. I guess I go pack mit der old barty. Dot's cheaper."—*Chicago News.*

Take a lemon, squeeze it in a wine glass of water, and drink it before retiring, and also another wine glass full upon rising, and it will relieve all billousness and purify the system.

Hotel for Rent.

MRS. JOSEPH OTTERBOURG offers for rent her house in Fayetteville. This property is very favorably located for a hotel, containing fourteen rooms, a store room, basement and all necessary out houses, with a good pump on the premises. Possession given at once. Rent to be paid monthly and well secured. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Otterbourg on the premises or to C. W. BROADFOOT.
Fayetteville, April 30. 116-3t

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORders for Summer Bedding Plants, Extra fine Pansys, Verbenas, Coleus, Heliotropes, Ageratams, Salvias, Geraniums, Lantanas, Acharanthus, Althermantherens, &c., &c. In bulbs we have for Summer planting, Dahlias, Tuberoses, Lilleum Auratum, Tigridas, Gladeolus, &c., and a first class collection of general greenhouse plants.
Orders filled in rotation.
Respectfully,
JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 30, 1885. 116-tf

NOTICE.

ALL CREDITORS of J. A. McDougald, Executor of the last will and testament of Alex. McDougald are hereby notified that a special proceeding at the instance of J. D. Pegram, Administrator *de bonis non* of Esther Lanier, has been commenced, and is now pending in this court, and they are required to come forward and make themselves parties to this proceeding and file in this court such claim or claims as they may have against this defendant executor within sixty days from date of this notice. Given at my office in Lillington, Harnett county, N. C., on this the 9th day of April 1885.
J. W. ATKINS, Clerk.
April 16, 1885. 114-6t

Sheriff's Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 25th day of May, A. D., 1885, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain tract of Land in Cumberland County, containing about 52 acres, and bounded as follows: Beginning at an ash tree, on the Cape Fear River bank, Augustus Jackson's line North, 80 West, 41 chains to a stake, Susan McCaskill's corner, thence South 10 West to a stake on Jesse B. Carver's line, one of Susan McCaskill's corners, thence South 80 East with Carver's line, to Cape Fear River, thence up said river to the beginning. Book V., No. 3, p. 611, Records of Cumberland county, to satisfy an execution in my hands for collection against Mrs. Francenia King, and which has been levied on said land as the property of said Mrs. Francenia King.
NEILL McQUEEN, Sheriff.
April 16, 1885. 114-6t

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, January* 19*th*, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.
JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.,
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

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Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

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ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

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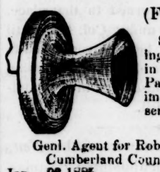
☞Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

The Harbert Telephone



(FOR PRIVATE LINES.)
Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.
D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 29 1885. 102-6m

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

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to which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.
H. R. HORNE.
Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

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Transformed to
HOPE
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The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

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by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

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